



# **State of play Commission Action Plan to Combat the rising threat from Antimicrobial Resistance: activities in the human sector**

**Joint Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance:  
State of play of the 5 year action plan, 11 December 2013**

**DG Health and Consumers  
European Commission**

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# Action plan against the rising threats from antimicrobial resistance

(COM (2011) 748) – 17 Nov 2011

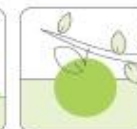
5 year action plan  
Holistic approach  
7 key areas  
12 concrete actions

DG SANCO

## Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council

Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial  
Resistance

COM (2011) 748



## The 7 areas where action is needed

- **Appropriate use** of antimicrobials (humans and animals)
- **Prevention** microbial infections and their spread
- Development **new** effective **antimicrobials** or **alternatives** for treatment
- Improvement monitoring and **surveillance** (human and animal medicine)
- Cooperation with **international** partners to contain the risks of AMR
- Promotion **research** and innovation
- Improvement **communication**, education and training



European Commission

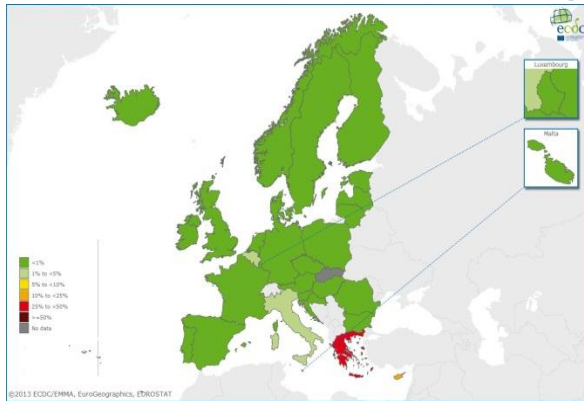
# EUROPEAN ANTIBIOTIC AWARENESS DAY



A EUROPEAN HEALTH INITIATIVE

## *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: percentage of carbapenem-resistant infections

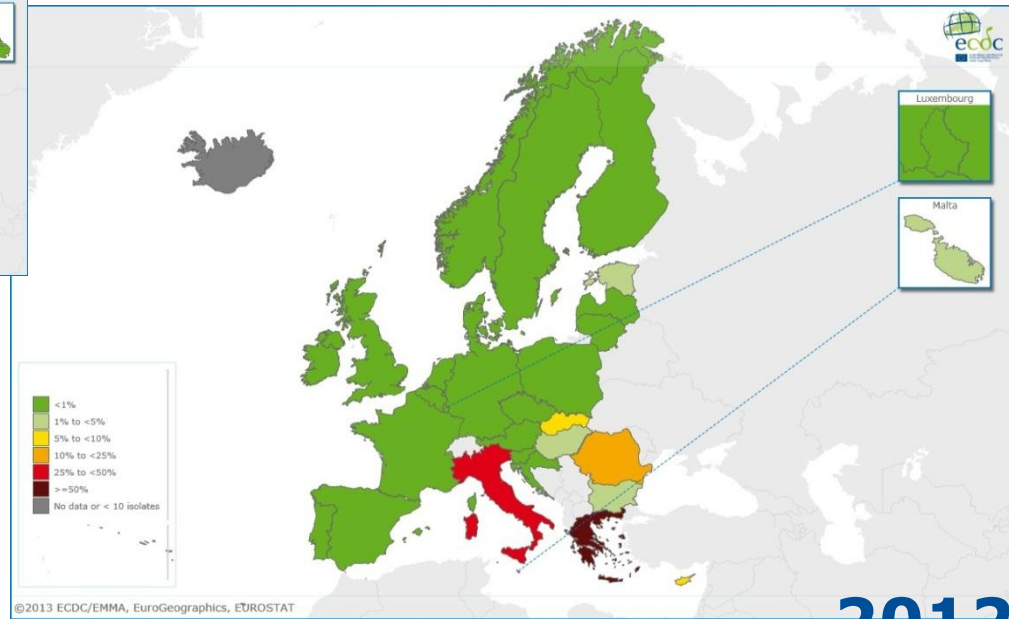
### EU/EEA, 2009–12



## 2009

Source: EARS-Net, 2013

↑ and ↓ indicate a significant increasing or decreasing trend between 2009 and 2012. Trends were calculated with data from laboratories which consistently reported during this period.



## 2012

## Overview: Actions relating to the Human Sector

- Action no 1: Strengthening the promotion of appropriate use of antimicrobials in human medicines in all Member States
- Action no 4: Strengthen infection prevention and control in healthcare settings
- Action no 6: Develop new effective antimicrobials or alternatives for treatment
- Action no 8: Develop and strengthen multilateral and bilateral commitments for the prevention and control of AMR in all sectors
- Action no 9: Strengthen surveillance systems on AMR and antimicrobial consumption in human medicine
- Action no 12: Communication, education and training – survey and comparative effectiveness research

# Action 1: Appropriate use of antimicrobials in human medicines

## 1/2

- The EP and Commission decided to finance a **Preparatory action to research and document the non-prudent use of antibiotics in human medicines across Europe** (start beginning 2014)
- Objective:
  - identify key factors driving the sales and non- prudent use of antibiotics in human medicines obtained without prescription
  - assess level of enforcement of prescription only requirement
  - document best practices aimed at a more prudent use
  - recommend policy options

# Action 1: Appropriate use of antimicrobials in human medicines

## 2/2

"Best use of medicines legislation to bring new antibiotics to patients and combat the resistance problem",  
EMA conference, 8-11-2013

- Appropriate use of antibiotics is the responsibility of all actors
- Prescription only antibiotics
- Up-to-date and evidence-based product information, reference to official guidance on the appropriate use

## Action 4: Prevention and control of healthcare-associated infection

- First implementation report on the Council recommendation on patient safety including healthcare associated infections – adopted 13 November 2012  
[http://ec.europa.eu/health/patient\\_safety/docs/council\\_2009\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/patient_safety/docs/council_2009_report_en.pdf)
- Second Commission implementation report under preparation (publication mid 2014)
- ECDC point prevalence survey of **healthcare associated-infections (HAI)** and **antimicrobial use in acute care hospitals** published July 2013



## Action 6: Bringing new antibiotics to patients

"Best use of medicines legislation to bring new antibiotics to patients and combat the resistance problem",  
EMA conference, 8-11-2013

- Authorisation of new antibacterials
  - clarity and flexibility of regulatory framework: "fit for purpose"
  - risk-benefit vs early access
- Research and development

## **Action 8: International cooperation (human sector)**

- WHO → bilateral contacts and joint actions/meetings
- Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance (TATFAR)
  - Progress report (first quarter 2014)
- Bilateral collaboration with other countries:
  - China → Human/veterinarian symposia March 2013
  - DG-Sanco- Russian Federation subgroup on communicable diseases

## **Action 9: Strengthen surveillance systems on AMR and antimicrobial consumption in human medicine**

- Sustainability of the European Surveillance system of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) ensured (transfer of ESAC to ECDC completed – ESAC-net)
- 1st ESAC-net Report published
- 2<sup>nd</sup> ESAC-net Report (to be published early 2014)
- Addressing the lack of data on AMR and antimicrobial consumption in children: dedicated EU project (ARPEC) on-going (about to be finalised)

## Action 12: Communication

- European Antimicrobial Awareness Day (EAAD)
  - Holistic approach: participation of Fédération Vétérinaires Européens (FVE) and Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME)
  - Nearly 1,000,000 impressions on Twitter
  - Lightbulb video on Euronews → 9,405,000 people reached
- European Antimicrobial Awareness Day 2013 ECDC stakeholder event 15 November 2013
  - Overall theme: "Everyone's responsible"
  - Over 40 countries participating, growing into a global event

## Action 12: Communication

- 2nd Eurobarometer Survey on AMR (published 15 Nov 2013)
  - designed to allow indication of trends in comparison to the 2009 last survey
  - shows a modest positive evolution in EU citizens' use of and knowledge about antibiotics, since the last survey in 2009.
  - 35% of respondents say they have taken antibiotics in the past year (a 5% decrease since the 2009 survey).
  - 2% fewer people took antibiotics for the flu in 2013 compared with 2009: 18% vs. 20%.

*In 2013 more people are aware that antibiotics do not kill viruses than in 2009: 40% vs. 36%.*

## Discussion: Challenges

- Improve the prudent use of antibiotics (including reduction of over the counter sales)
- Infection prevention and healthcare settings
- Incentives for new antibiotics – new business model

# Thank you

